

WINE AND
SPIRIT
MERCHANT
CHAZALON & CO.
MAKERS
AND
FRENCH
PRESERVES
IMPORTERS
5, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

St. GEORGE'S
BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailors.

No. 18,459

號五廿月五年六零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906.

日三初月四閏年午丙

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

GERMAN BEER.

Large Stock on Hand of
AUGUSTINER BRAU
AND THE CELEBRATED
KULMBACHER BIER.
Per Case of 6 doz. ptes. \$18.00.
Per Case of 4 doz. qts. \$18.00.
MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

Intimations.



WANTED.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the
Post of FIRST CLERK in the
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.
Qualifications:—A good knowledge of
English, and of Accounts, and good
Hand-writing.
Salary:—\$1800 a year rising by biennial
increments of \$120 to \$2040.
Applications should be made in writing to
the REGISTRAR GENERAL, before
WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1906.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General.
Hongkong, May 22, 1906. 1052

SITUATION WANTED.

**YOUNG EXPERIENCED ACCOUNT-
TANT,** with good knowledge of
Shipping, Insurance and Typewriting,
wants position.
Apply to
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 2, 1906. 913

WANTED.

BY Englishman FURNISHED ROOM,
with or without Board, Peak or
Lower Levels. Moderate Terms.
Reply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 21, 1906. 1043

WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT.
Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. at
CAFE WEISMAN.
Hongkong, May 19, 1906. 1037

WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE for
two months; July and August.
Missionary Family.
Apply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 14, 1906. 998

DOCTOR WANTED.

TO act as SURGEON on an Emigrant
Steamer.
For particulars, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent Messageries Maritimes Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1906. 920

'THE CITOPHONE.'
A HOUSE TELEPHONE.
CAN be fitted to existing Electric Bells.
No Extra fittings needed. As clear
and distinct as an Ordinary Telephone.
Best Telephone for Private Houses,
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Offices, Hos-
pitals, etc., etc. Price very Moderate.
Can be inspected at the Offices of the
Sole Agents:
LUTOENS, EINSTMAN & CO.,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
Hongkong, February 9, 1906. 1380

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, 50 Cents.
CHINA MAIL Office, 5, Wyndham Street.

THE POPULAR

SCOTCH

'BLACK AND WHITE.'

OLD MANCHESTER GRAMMAR

SCHOOL BOYS are invited to com-
municate with the undersigned who will
be pleased to give particulars of the above.
J. H. BLASON,
c/o BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, May 24, 1906. 1068

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE PRICE of BEST QUALITY
AUSTRALIAN BUTTER IS RE-
DUCED to 65 Cents per lb. from to-day.
Hongkong, May 23, 1906. 1064

**FRESH AUSTRALIAN
BUTTER.**
We beg to Notify the General Public
that from the 16th inst., until fur-
ther notice, the PRICE of OUR BUTTER
WILL BE REDUCED to 65 CENTS PER
SIXTY-FIVE PER LB. FAT, AND 33
CENTS PER LB. FAT.
We are enabled to do this as we are the
largest importers of (only) the very best
Fostered Butter.
The Following SPEAKS for ITSELF:—
Gold and Silver Medals at interstate
shows: First prize Sydney 1904, and
2nd prize in London open to all Colonial
Factories.
THE MUTUAL STORES,
25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, May 19, 1906. 1009

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
AND
H.R.H. THE PRINCE
OF
WALES.
Supplied at all the Leading Clubs and
Hotels, and to be obtained from All the
Principal Stores.

Business Notices.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.
WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 3,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 3,386 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,609 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain G. V. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Loscius.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m.
and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
(Sunday Excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, s.s.s.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m., on Sundays at Noon,
except when otherwise notified by Express.
Note:—During the Summer Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide
at Macao. See Special Summer Timetable.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamilton.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at
8 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SALINAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. MANNING, 569 tons, Captain C. Fletcher.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin
Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PELHAM HOUSE

PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
RATES MODERATE.
28, WYNDHAM STREET. 1635

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, No. 5, PEDDER STREET.
(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).
SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GRIND.
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY. 1497

HARRIS-KEENEY CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE FIBRE, RATTAN AND HARDWOOD
FURNITURE AND NOVELTIES.
NO BAMBOO FRAMES IN OUR CHAIRS.
Some NOVELTIES IN LEATHER CHAIRS AND BURNED LEATHER PILLOWS, ETC.,
JUST ARRIVED.
Showrooms: No. 2, Pedder St.; Factory:—1 to 13, Shaughwan Rd. 3211

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
THIS Company issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in East.
DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL, ACCIDENTS, FEVER, TYPHOID and
SMALL-POX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any Currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
GRANT & LESLIE, General Agents for China.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 692

OLD MANCHESTER GRAMMAR

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25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, May 19, 1906. 1009

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER. 804

OHBE WING & CO.

23 & 25, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GIRDES AND TEES,
CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.

Suitable for
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS. 1527

WILLIAM MACLEOD,
D.D.S.

ENGLISH DENTIST.

1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

1st Floor, Kowloon Dispensary. 1599

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

BELL'S ASBESTOS

THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.
DAGGER PACKING
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.
LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.
OFFICE:—6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

WATERPROOFS.

ANDERSON'S REGULATION IN
BLACK and KHAKI
'FEATHERWEIGHT' COATS
THE LIGHTEST MADE.
MILITARY CAPES,
RIDING COATS, UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY
MODERATE TERMS, AND NO EXTRAS.
H. HAYNES, Manager.

STAG HOTEL,

148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED;
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars, apply to THE MANAGER. 1985

CHAMPAGNES

FROM
CHARLES HEIDSIECK.
PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 460

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.
SIMPLICITY.
DURABILITY.
UNRIVALLED FOR DUPLICATING.
WRITING IN SIGHT.
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.
GRANT & LESLIE, GENERAL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 728

GEO. GRIMBLE, MANAGER.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

HOME BOTTLED:
GREGOR & Co.'s IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY \$16.00

CLUB No. 1 WHISKY 18.00

ROYAL OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY 24.00

TARRAGONA 9.00

OLD TAWNY PORT 11.00

2.01

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.75 per Cask, ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.80 per Bag, ex Factory

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 2659

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
NEW SUMMER COSTUMES
AND MATERIALS
IN LINEN, MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC, ETC.
NEWEST STYLES IN
TRIMMED HATS
NEW FLOWERS AND LACES.

HOTEL BALTIMORE

LATE HOTEL AMERICA
2, WYNDHAM STREET.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NOBLY FURNISHED.
AIRY ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.
Terms Reasonable. Apply to THE MANAGER. 1153

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM.
NESTOR FLUID
CHEAP AND RELIABLE
In 1 Gallon and 5 Gallon Tins.
SOLE AGENTS:
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 449

LEE LOONG & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE,
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(NEXT DOOR TO H. PRIOR & Co.)
ALL Kinds of FURNITURE, CARVED (ANYON BLACKWOOD, CROCKERY and GLASS
WARE KITCHEN UTENSILS, etc., etc.)
AT MODERATE PRICES. 173

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
NEW NOVELS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
That Preposterous Will, by L. G. Moberley ... \$1.25
The Race of Life, by Guy Boothby ... 1.25
The Interpreters, by Byrde ... 1.25
The School's Daughter, by E. Hamden ... 1.25
The Path of the Pioneer, by D. Wyllard ... 1.75
Brownjohns, by M. Deamer ... 1.25
The Lapse of Vivian Eady, by C. Marriott ... 1.25
Prince Charlie, by B. Delannoy ... 1.75
Pears' Cyclopaedia30
Phil Conway, by Ginter40
Hazell's Guide to the New House of Commons40
Jiu-Jitsu8

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR ... \$14.50
V. O. S. (OLD MATURED) ... \$12.00
FERRINTOSH (GREAT AGE VERY FINE) ... \$32.00

Telephone No. 75

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE OTHER WOMAN.

Champagne not Wanted.

A good deal of amusement was caused at the Magistrate's this morning by an American woman who was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Wyndham Street last night. She appeared to treat the occasion as a good joke, and when asked to plead to the charge she replied: "Oh I think I'll plead not guilty."

The arresting constable stated that he saw her leave her house in Wyndham Street and go into another. She seemed excited, and when she came out again pulled her shoe off and broke the window with it. He then arrested her.

The defendant declared that the woman she visited was always bothering her and caused her no end of trouble. Chits and champagne for the other woman were continually coming to her door and frequently she had been compelled to get out of her bed and her bath to receive them. She did not want any champagne and if it continued to come she would write to the firm that sent it and give the constable in charge. The whole trouble was about a man—defendant's husband. Before she was married her husband knew the other woman at Shanghai and the latter said that he owed her \$30. This was not a fact; the money had been forwarded in a registered letter. The other woman had even gone so far as to threaten blackmail if the money was not paid, so she decided to pay her a visit to settle matters. She did not according to her own showing. She tore the other woman's hair and scratched her face, and as a parting shot broke the window with her shoe after completely vanquishing the enemy, who apparently capitulated without a struggle. Defendant "did not want any go-betweens."

His Worship suggested that defendant had better shift to another locality. This she most emphatically declined to do. Then also men annoyed her. She did not know what remarks they made as they passed her house but the way they looked and smiled as they passed made her feel mad. Addressing his Worship she said: "Now don't you think that woman deserved what she got?"

His Worship apparently did not, for he bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

THE SHIP STREET CASE.

Re-hearing Refused.

Mr. C. F. Dixon applied, at the Magistrate's this morning, for a re-hearing in the case in which Hermann Göttsche, second engineer of the steamer "Lycemon," was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of having assaulted Constable Taylor while in the execution of his duty. It will be remembered that the disturbance took place at Ship Street and it was alleged that the defendant drew a knife and aimed a blow with it at the constable's face, and in yarding it off the latter received a bad wound to his hand.

Mr. Dixon said that the first grounds of his application were that the defendant did not realise the seriousness of the charge that was made against him and also that he had not an opportunity of defending himself. According to the evidence he was drunk when he was arrested on Sunday night, and was then brought before the Court and convicted the next morning without being out on bail, although bail was allowed. Then further he understood very little English and was unable to appreciate the seriousness of the charge and to be properly represented.

His Worship—He could have made an application to me.

Mr. Dixon: He was a stranger in a strange country and not know his way about. He did point out many discrepancies in the evidence which ought to be cleared up by a thorough cross-examination. Against Constable Taylor he alleged deliberate falsehood. He would call evidence which, through ignorance, the defendant did not call, and he was sure that all his Worship wanted was to see where the truth lay. The defendant was the second officer of a large steamer and a conviction of this kind must have very serious consequences with regard to his whole future. He would be able to call evidence showing how the constable received the injury to his hand.

His Worship—What is your theory. Mr. Dixon (continuing)—We say that the constable was not cut by a knife but that he cut his hand on the defendant's tooth while striking him and I will call medical evidence showing that this was quite possible. The defendant will put up bail of \$100 and will not go away.

His Worship—The application is refused. This was a very simple case and I am quite satisfied that the constable's hand was cut with a knife. I was satisfied with the evidence and there is no doubt that Constable Taylor saw the defendant draw a knife. Constable Harris also saw him attack Taylor with the knife.

Mr. Dixon—Will you renew the bail, my instructions are to appeal to the Governor in Council.

His Worship—I cannot. The case is finished and on my order he will have to go back to gaol at once.

Clerical Dandies.

Modern dandies are occasionally very particular about the cut of their clothes, and the height of the collar is as important to some as the color of the fabric. "Tailor and Outfit."

ECONOMY IN THE END.

A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and perhaps save a doctor's bill later on. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

CHASING THE PLAGUE DEMON.

Six Hundred Chinese Fined.

The compound outside of the Magistrate's was, this morning, crowded with hundreds of Chinese, mostly of the coolie class. They packed every available inch of space and when it suddenly came on to rain the rush for shelter and the shouting on the part of those who were unable to gain it made a scene of confusion such as is seldom witnessed at the court.

This unusual collection was due to the large number of summonses recently issued against the Chinese who have been parading the streets trying to capture the plague demon.

As described in our columns at the time this is a noisy process necessitating the formation of processions and much cracking of sticks and shouting. Whole processions were rounded up by the police and summons issued against the individuals forming them to the number of between six and seven hundred.

The defendants came before Mr. C. D. Melbourne in batches, at the Magistrate's this morning. All who were captured in the vicinity of the Government Civil Hospital (over 100) were fined \$5 each, and the rest of the defendants \$1 each. The Chinese efforts to suppress the plague of the Sanitary Board this resulted in an additional to the revenue of about \$100. The hearing of the cases occupied the whole morning.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Rival Clans.

A Chinese farmer named Li Sang was charged with manslaughter, at the Magistrate's this afternoon, in connection with the death of one Chan Young, at So-kin-wat in the New Territory on April 16.

Mr. R. F. C. Master presented and Mr. H. W. Looker represented the defendant.

Mr. Master in outlining the case said that both the defendant and deceased were natives of the village of So-kin-wat. The defendant belonged to the Li clan and the deceased to the Chan clan which were the prevailing powers in the village. On April 16 some women of the Chan clan cut grass on the hillside, and that afternoon ten or twelve of the men of the Li clan came down to the village and demanded a fine of 2000 cash for the women trespassing on their property. The head man of the Chan clan declined to pay and his refusal brought about a quarrel. It was the anniversary of the Feast in honour of a Chinese goddess and the fight took place outside the temple both defendant and deceased being engaged.

The defendant was seen to strike the deceased with a pole. The police were informed and 23 men arrested and fined by the New Territory Magistrate. The defendant had run away but 15 days later came to the police station and reported his return and on the following day he was arrested, and charged with murder, as the deceased died at same day. The cause of death was abscess on the brain caused by a fractured skull.

Evidence was called and the further hearing of the case remanded.

THE "LUCIA VITTORIA."

Ashore Near Vladivostok.

Telegraphic advices were received in the Colony yesterday that the "Lucia Vittoria" (late H. M. S. "Humber") had gone ashore near Vladivostok.

The cable was as follows:—Vladivostok, May 23, 10.10 p.m.—"Ashore during fog. Russian Island sixteen miles from Vladivostok, probably total loss, notified Lloyd's agent."

The owners (Messrs Musso and Company) had not received confirmation as yet, but have wired for further particulars.

Captain Boardman, who is well-known locally, is in command of the "Lucia Vittoria."

Some months back, it will be remembered, various rumours were afloat with regard to this vessel, while she was at Saigon, which, upon investigation, were proved to be groundless. It is possible, though we believe not probable, that the present report is also a "bunder."

The "Lucia Vittoria" left Hongkong early this month with a cargo of rice and sundries for Chocho and Vladivostok. She is insured for \$70,000 with the Commercial Union Insurance Company and the cargo is insured in the Union of Canton, Canton, Providentia General, New Zealand and Commercial Union.

The "Lucia Vittoria" is exceptionally strongly built, some of her plates being one inch thick. She was built in 1878 as a storeship vessel for H. M. Navy, and is familiar to all Hongkong residents. She is 230 feet long, 29 feet in beam, with a mean draught of 14 feet. Her displacement is 1940 tons; indicated horse-power 800; and speed 14 knots.

Modern "Three R's."

The "Three R's" at the best schools in England now seem to be reading, writing, and ragging!—"Truth."

An Open Profession.

The gorillas in the Zoological Gardens always die. The Zoo authorities are believed to have been trying to engage a woman nurse, but experienced gorilla-nurses are not easy to come by.—"County Gentleman."

Marriage Rate Problem.

If more parents were taken to give young people abundant opportunities of meeting each other we should hear less of the decline in the marriage rate. Our ordinary entertainments are made so lousy and so costly that they necessarily become limited in number.—"Lady's Pictorial."

LIVING IN THE EAST.

The "Keeping Up Appearances" Evil.

The problem of the high dollar and the high rent is one that does not affect Hongkong alone. It is prominent in Singapore, in Penang, in the Federated Malay States, in the Straits Settlements generally. Wherever there is a Britisher in such regions there is the problem of the dollar also. John Bull's special prerogative is to growl, and in most cases he growls with a strenuousness which, in some respects, is worthy of a better cause. Regarding the high cost of living and the high price of the dollar he might have some justice on his side—and again he might not. According to a writer in a Singapore paper—the Straits Times—he has little. That individual seems to prove that the resident in the Orient puts a stick in his own back and then wails when he is castigated with it. What is said is interesting and will be instructive to all who are concerned in the question. In many respects the Britisher, by endeavouring to live as "high" as he can, and "higher" than he ought to be, by giving way to an insidious craving to be "in society," weakens his banking account— "if he ever gets so far—as to have one—and blames his sterling salary for the trouble. The tradesman finds out that his customer is ready to pay high prices to be in the fashion and the prices are made high to suit him—not because there is any special commercial necessity for it. We really believe that in many cases tradesmen find the price of goods merely because they find the purchaser willing to pay. If the buyer refuses to pay, but want elsewhere, the chances are ten to one that the article would be quoted at a lesser value than previously offered. Of course there would have to be united action to make any appreciable effect in this direction. But to get to the Singaporean's contentions. He writes: "Married Europeans in the East, of moderate means, will readily admit that for them the Straits is a homeless land, and homeless in the sense that the luxury of having their own residence must needs be denied them by the cruel exigencies of a country in which there is no half-way house between palatial bungalows, commanding high rents, and small dwellings of mean shop-houses wherein Europeans may not dwell. This is the unwritten and inexorable law of social decorum, exacting from the European a standard of living, which shall not be lowered to the level of that of the Native or Asiatic. There is, after all, no conscious snobbery in the unspoken social dictum, which decides the locality or size of a European's residence; there must be no confusion in the like which defines the pale. Without going so far as to say that the standard of living amongst Europeans in the East is too artificially high, it should be readily admitted that it is, nevertheless, a standard, which many Europeans cannot conveniently conform to. Hence, doubtless, the vain and pitiful struggle to "keep up appearances" and the long drawn-out tradesman's bills weekly awaiting settlement. Of the East much more than of the West it may be truly said that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. The actual cost of comfortable living in these parts presses lightly on the young bachelor. For him the hospitality of hotels and boarding-house offices, Tennis and golf and cricket engage his leisure, and the need of a home afflicts him but little. It is the European married couple, of modest means, upon whom the burden of prohibitive rents presses most heavily, and not only the burden of home rent, but the tax of a cruel social of hospitality. This takes the form of weekly tennis and bridge parties, and drives such couples, seeking to keep 'in the swim,' into the refuge of boarding houses where, without in any way reflecting on the character of such menages, no "home" is obtainable in the sense in which the British understand the charm of the word in its almost sacred significance. In the East, one may be a bachelor and in virtue thereof enjoy the hospitality of a bachelor's married friends, indefinitely, but the moment after the bachelor commits the indiscretion of marriage, the Nemesis of tennis and bridge parties overtakes him with the same ruthlessness with which he preyed for entertainment on those who had married before him. The moral of the East, for young men with economical views, is—don't marry. Punch said this years ago, and in a general way. Here is a specific exposition. If we bear in mind the stubborn inadaptability of the British character to a strange environment, we shall understand the almost incredible readiness of the British-born to penalise himself for the sake of maintaining the irrefragibility of his isolation. Our neighbours in Saigon are more philosophical, like the Dutch colonists in Java and Sumatra, who have fitted themselves to the circumstances of their local habitations, without, however, losing caste in the eyes of the natives, from whom they stand even more apart than the British community in these parts from Asiatics. But while this dissociation is accomplished at great cost to the British here, by their unalterable devotion to the rigour of old-country prejudices, the genius especially of the Dutch, has made it possible for white men to live cheaply and with self-respect and comfort, in their possessions. We do not for a moment suggest that English ladies in the Straits, like Dutch ladies in Java, should clothe themselves in sarong and kebaya, but, hesitatingly, we suggest that the costly standard of living in the East might easily be discouraged by the heads of firms, who, if they chose, could put their foot down—and keep it there—as an absolute bar to the growing extravagance of their assistants. This is the whole secret of the almost original civil system, and the troubles of long-suffering and complaining tradesmen. In large measure, it also accounts for the reluctance of European married couples, of moderate means, to keep house themselves.

The mere fact of their doing so would involve them in a scale of hospitality, which would be out of all proportion to their incomes, and yet be imperative in view of the standard of living expected by a set of unthinking friends. And so, therefore, married couples with slender incomes betake themselves to boarding-houses, and there, while depriving themselves of the comforts of home life, yield up to an insatiable demand for hospitality a substantial portion of their income in order to keep themselves in countenance with a custom, which has the sanction of neither good taste nor providence. Something of aham there is in the life of the British in the East, a sham that has constantly provoked the sneers of foreigners and leaves its perpetrators no advantage but their hollow pretensions."

Nowhere in the East—Singapore and the Straits not excepted—is the necessity for seeking refuge in hotels and boarding houses so pronounced as in Hongkong. Almost the majority of married people—especially young people—are compelled to adopt this mode of life. The prudent young man who marries cannot afford to pay \$150 or \$200 out of his salary as a first cost for rent, and the natural result is he goes to the hotels or the boarding houses in order to keep body and soul together, and save a little for the rainy day. Rents in the Colony have assumed exorbitant proportions, and mainly because there is a limit to houses—and an increasing demand. Were there more houses rents would drop, and the only escape from an intolerable position is, as we have already suggested, for the Government to throw open residential sites in the New Territory, close to the proposed railway line, and see that the deserving man of moderate income gets them at a reasonable rate so that they might have homes of their own. The land shark and speculator can easily be avoided, and the result would be a substantial suburb and a considerable increase in the wealth of the Colony. The most certain way to ensure prosperity is to promote settlement—a matter that has received little attention in this Colony heretofore. It is, however, to be hoped that Mr. Nathan will demonstrate that he realises the worthlessness of assisting those who would assist themselves and have the question of a Model Settlement in a healthy section of the New Territory gone into thoroughly. No greater or more lasting monument to a Governor's energy and foresight could be raised than a township of desirable residences, of wide boulevards, and up-to-date services. There is vast scope and a great demand for an accessible Nathanville across the mountains.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. G. Penney, former Colonial Secretary at Singapore, has his friends well to heart, got out of the Nursing Home in London, and is getting better slowly, though still in the doctor's hands. He is present living in Edinburgh.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore, who had intended to leave England for Singapore in April, postponed his departure so as to be able to confer with Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The Sultan now proposes to leave by the North German Lloyd steamer towards the end of May.

The following is the programme of Music to be performed by the Band of the 119th Infantry on the Parade Ground on Monday next from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:—March "The Queen's Guard"; Williams' Overture "Light Cavalry"; Suppe's "Waltz 'Eau d'Alouette'"; Waldteufel's "Selection 'The Orchid'"; Monckton's "Song 'Eileen Alannah'"; Thomas' Patrol "The Phantom Brigade"; Myddelton.

Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R. N. A., K. C. M. G., is about to marry Miss Armistead, of St. Leonard's, Hastings, is 87 years of age, and has been a widower for many years. He served in the Crimea, was Lieut Governor of Penang, and thrice administrator of the Government of the Straits Settlements. The late Lady Anson, who died in 1880, was well-known for her hospitality in the Straits.

The resignation of Mr. John McLean, U.S. Vice Consul General at Yokohama, is announced. By his resignation after twenty-one years of most faithful and efficient work in the U.S. Consulate of Yokohama, says the Japan Advertiser, the American community loses the services of one who has adorned his official position not only by his integrity and his unwearied devotion to duty, but also by a kind heart always ready to respond when he could render assistance to his countrymen. It will be very hard to fill his place.

Although it was recently reported from Tokyo that Viscount Hayaashi would decline to enter the Cabinet, returning to London on the termination of his leave of absence, the Osaka Asahi's correspondent at the Capital asserts that it has now practically been settled that the Viscount will enter Marquis Satouji's administration as Foreign Minister. He also states that arrangements have been made for the changes in appointments, which will include the nomination of a successor to Mr. Makino, as Minister at Vienna, will be made as soon as the Japanese Investigation Commission which is now in Manchuria returns.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be red by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

THE FAR EAST.

Points from the Press.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

The Peking and Tientsin Times characterise the Imperial Edict appointing the two Chinese officials to the Customs as, "a veritable bolt from the blue," and goes on: "For once a bold and momentous step was taken by the Government without in the least of its intentions leaking out. The willingness of the spirit to do many things antagonistic to foreign interests has been apparent for a long time, but there has been no indication that such a foolhardy and desperate measure was in contemplation. Quite recently a tentative suggestion was made in regard to appointing an official to 'assist' Sir Robert with the postal affairs, but the suggestion was brusquely negatived by the I. O. and but little attention was publicly paid to the incident. The present appointment is something quite different, and in its cool ignorance of treaty and monetary obligations one of the most impolitic as well as the most daring steps the Chinese Government has been guilty of since the folly of 1900. The step has been taken deliberately and officially, and leaves the finality and formality of an Imperial Edict, a document which in the usual sequence of Imperial procedure cannot be repealed. In this particular instance, however, it is exceedingly probable that the Imperial Chinese Government will be confronted with the unpleasant and immediate necessity of finding a way to overrule the laws of the Medes and Persians, and the process will probably not be without its apologetic phases."

AN OVERSIGHT. The Singapore Free Press cannot see what good some Parliamentary questioner has achieved by blinding from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies a statement that the Harbour Works mentioned in the Legislative Council "are to be proceeded with, notwithstanding anything urged to the contrary" by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. That body will entirely appreciate the hint that "Secretary of State" was not satisfied that these representations embodied the wishes of the trading community. But it is not an unimportant human fate to be misunderstood and undervalued without just reason. One way Lord Elgin "sees no reason to delay the work, which was undertaken on the authority of high experts, after prolonged consideration both in London and Singapore." Lord Elgin, forgo, says the journal, to mention that the work was undertaken for the advantage of those high experts and other people behind them. But that doubtless is a sheer oversight.

SOULLESS AND SENSELESS. Like corporations, that have no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be saved, Marine Courts of Enquiry seem to have no personal independence to be appealed to, and no corporate mind to be reasoned with. We have, a Singapore paper writes, unfortunately, had two important ones here, lately,—"the Benton" and the "Beechley." The results of the two, as far as the respective captains concerned, are well calculated to make those who desire to get a reasonable idea of what they ought and ought not to do turn grey. In the "Benton" case Captain Penn in censured for entrusting the keeping of a watch to an officer recognised by the law as trustworthy. In the "Beechley" case, Captain Forsyth is found guilty of negligence in not checking the position of the ship between 5.30 and 6 p.m., while it is in charge of a properly certificated third officer. The only safe deduction seems to be that whatever happens the poor skipper will be held to blame—which is just about as reasonable and just as the rule prevailing with some officers, of never entrusting a ship to a captain who has been in the slightest trouble with his vessel. Mark the incongruity of the "sentences" also. Captain Howe (of the "Havesham Grange") is cautioned—what for we cannot say. Captain Penn (of the "Benton") is reprimanded. Captain Forsyth (of the "Beechley") is suspended for three months. The "Benton" is lost with twelve lives, the "Havesham Grange" is brought safe into port with no damage and no life lost; the "Beechley" is also brought safely into port, with the loss of about one-fifth of her cargo, by the magnificent exertions of her captain, officers, and crew. Experts may be able to justify the findings of the Courts, but to the lay mind the punishments do not at all fit the crime. The Captain of the "Beechley" found his ship in an absolutely safe position at 5.30 p.m.—the Court thought so, or they would have included the first officer in the general condemnation—and because he does not take further observations within half an hour, he loses his certificate and has a permanent "black mark" against a professional career which has hitherto been unblemished. We are afraid that the decision will not enhance the by no means high reputation of local Marine Courts for wisdom, discretion and common sense.

A HUMAN ASSET. Leaving aside all useless verbiage, it is a fact well understood and universally acknowledged, that for fifty years, or very near, Sir Robert Hart and what he stands for in China, has been the chief British interest, the backbone which nothing could undermine. Not only has he been the chief British asset and interest, but by the impartiality of his administration he has made himself Europe's chief unofficial representative. If you take away the Customs as it stands to-day, the position of the powerful European settlements now growing rapidly to their full strength in such places as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, will soon crumble and disappear, squeezed to death. If you allow Chinese administrators to tamper with and gradually destroy a structure which has taken more than half a century to raise, there is no guarantee left and a retreat on massive keepers.

from China is the only course left open for Europeans. In the face of such a menace, for it is nothing less than a direct menace to all, the China Gazette trusts that every British official and every British private individual in China will do his very best.

GOOD AS WELL AS EVIL.

A Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Bashford, was recently interviewed on his arrival at San Francisco from China, and pointed out as a proof that the Chinese people are not hostile to Protestant Missions that "Mission hospitals are crowded, and that in the seventeen Methodist hospitals alone we come in contact with about 100,000 people a year, while at all the hospitals in the empire missionaries come in contact with from 500,000 to 800,000 people a year. Surely, if the Chinese people were hostile to us or afraid of us, these crowds would desert the hospitals. On the contrary, the hospitals were never so crowded as at the present time. The people of Antau, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, have offered to erect a hospital at their own expense if we will send them a physician to take charge of it. The gentry of Nanchang, the city of 1,000,000 inhabitants where the recent riot took place, have bought and presented to us five acres of ground inside the city walls and have raised 5,000 or 6,000 taels for the erection of a hospital on these grounds, in return for our sending to them Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman educated in America, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, who has rendered the wives of the gentry of Nanchang eminent service as a physician. Surely, when telling the story of Nanchang we should mention the good as well as the evil deeds of the Chinese."

"YELLOW PERIL" ON BICYCLES.

"C. D." writes to the Daily Mail: "I, like many others, was very deeply interested in Mr. Rain's article on 'The King's Chinese' in Saturday's Daily Mail. However, in this northern town of ours, we have daily under our eyes an example of the far seeing wisdom of our Chinaman fellow-subjects of the Straits. For several years we have had in attendance at our ancient grammar school—the school of Byron before he went to Harrow—quite a number of Chinese from the neighbourhood of Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, etc., and this year their number has been increased by one direct from China. These boys, sons of wealthy parents, who have often risen from the ranks, are short, sturdy fellows, strongly resembling Gurkhas, and are great favourites in the school, where they take a good place in their classes. They join enthusiastically in the games, and are as keen as possible on the Navy League, which flourishes among us. They finish the school curriculum and then go on mostly to the School of Mines in Cornwall, preparatory to returning to the Straits to manage their fathers' mines. One very diminutive boy, may be seen any day dressed in Highland costume, and well does he set off the garb of Old Gaul. Their sisters and cousins are at one of the girls' schools here, and it is an interesting sight to see them lying through the streets on their bicycles, chattering in Malay as they pass. Is the Yellow Peril upon us?"

TOO MANY ROADS TO HEAVEN.

Mr. T. H. Reid (william Editor of the CHINA MAIL) has an article on "Christian Missions in China," in the Sunday School Chronicle. Mr. Reid contends that foremost amongst the hindrances to mission work must be placed the deplorable divisions in the Christian Church itself. One very distinctive by, may be seen any day dressed in Highland costume, and well does he set off the garb of Old Gaul. Their sisters and cousins are at one of the girls' schools here, and it is an interesting sight to see them lying through the streets on their bicycles, chattering in Malay as they pass. Is the Yellow Peril upon us?"

Western modes of evangelising have not been successful. Working among the lower classes, as we have seen it admitted by some of the missionaries themselves, has been disturbing to Chinese national life without any great gain to Christianity. There is a Chinese saying that, "you wish to irrigate a piece of land, you must first carry the water to the highest level; so, if you wish to enlighten a nation, you must begin with its leaders." Commerce, steamships, railways, the introduction of new local industries, the opening up of mines and, not least, the spread of Western education, will have a broadening and enlightening influence upon the Chinese mind; but none of these themselves have any moral qualities better than the Chinaman already possesses. If we are to Christianise, we must look to "sifting out the complete and successful regeneration of China."

BY WHARF AND WAVE.

It is understood that the British India Steam Navigation Company intend taking their steamers off the China run owing to competition being so great.

A Steamer Abandoned.

The master of the s.s. "Taming" reports that on the 23rd instant in Lat. 18.25, Long. 118.45 E. he was compelled through bad weather to abandon a small steamer which he took in tow from Manila. The vessel, which had two masts and one black funnel, was named the "Maridouque," and becomes a derelict and danger to navigation. She was owned by Cheong Shing, Des Voeux Road, Central, and was intended for trading on the West River. She is the fourth of her class towed from Manila during the last month.

In the Same Boat.

A Kimberley paper reports that the British population of the Rand cannot do cover a competent leader. By a strange coincidence the British population of Britain suffers a similar lack.—"Evening News."

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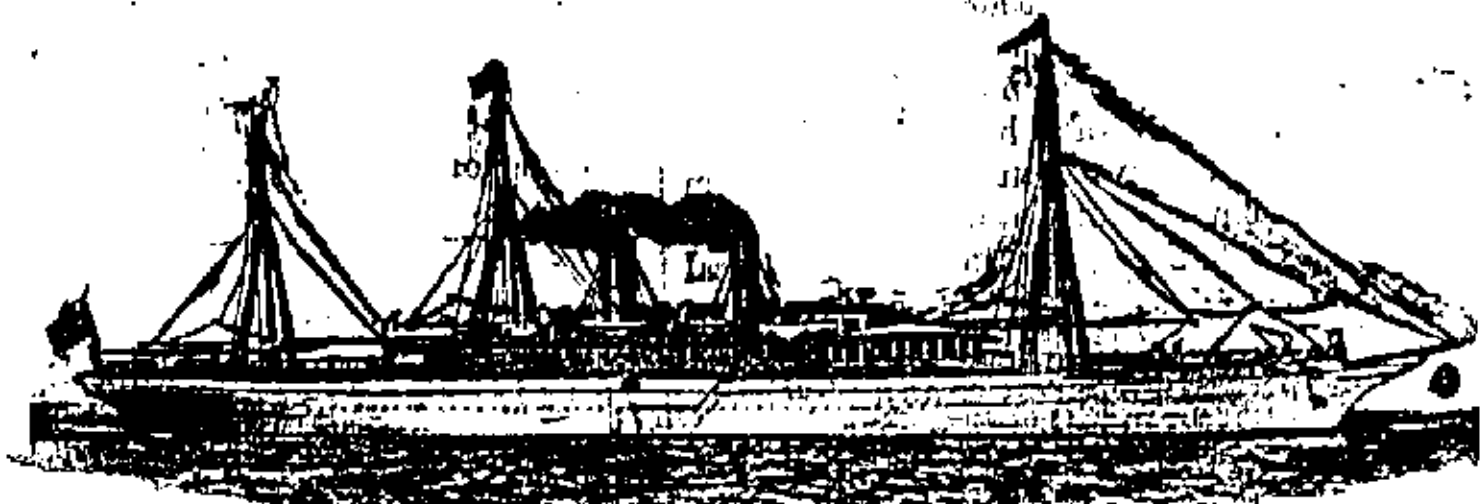
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DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON, AND ANTWERP, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	SANUKI MARU, Tons 6,130, Capt. N. Mathison	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., Via SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	TAMBA MARU, Tons 6,130, C. H. Butler	WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, and COLOMBO.	INABA MARU, Tons 6,130	WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at Daylight.
BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE, KAGOSHIMA MARU, Tons 4,406.	KAGA MARU, Tons 6,301, Capt. A. Christiansen	TUESDAY, 29th May, at 4 p.m.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	SHINANO MARU, Tons 6,389, Capt. N. Ohno	SATURDAY, 23rd June, at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK, Via SWATOW.	NIKKO MARU, Tons 6,839, Capt. E. W. Haswell	FRIDAY, June 15, at 4 p.m.
	IYO MARU, Tons 6,320, Capt. W. Thompson	TUESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
	PROMETHEUS, Tons 1,879, Capt. Cornelissen	WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at Daylight.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Obster Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamships

MINNESOTA - DAKOTA

28,000 TONS
BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG
AND SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

STEAMSHIP	Captain	On	At
MINNESOTA	Captain J. H. RINDER	On TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, at Noon.	
DAKOTA	Captain E. FRANKS	On SATURDAY, 21st JULY, at Noon.	

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Line for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris. LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Saloon and Staterooms (all double rooms). Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Telephone, etc. Time-Pacific Cable passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge. For convenience of coastwise cable passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong. For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Shipping.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ARAB	29th May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	BERGON	7th June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	STANTON	7th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PROMETHEUS	14th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PATROCLUS	14th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PIRO SUEY	21st "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ORANTZ	28th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ORANTZ	5th July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ASTANAX	5th "

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	5th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	19th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HYSON	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ARAB	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	17th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PATROCLUS	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PIRO SUEY	31st "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL AMERICAN COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & SAGINAW	SEBASTIAN	10th June.
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, Via SAGINAW	ORANTZ	7th July.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, AND PACIFIC COAST	SEBASTIAN	14th June.
	TRUCER	13th July.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	YOHOW	28th May.
MANILA	TAMING	29th May.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports. N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG—MANILA.



CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila Direct.	SATURDAY, 26th May, at 12 o'clock Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	2nd June, at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. ANGLO SAXON	2540	R. Almond	Manila Direct.	Beginning of July, 1906.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK. THE Steamship ORANGE BRANCH, 3,435 Tons, will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOK on or about SATURDAY, the 2nd June, to be followed by S.S. VINE BRANCH, 3,445 tons. For Freight, etc., apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, May 14, 1906.

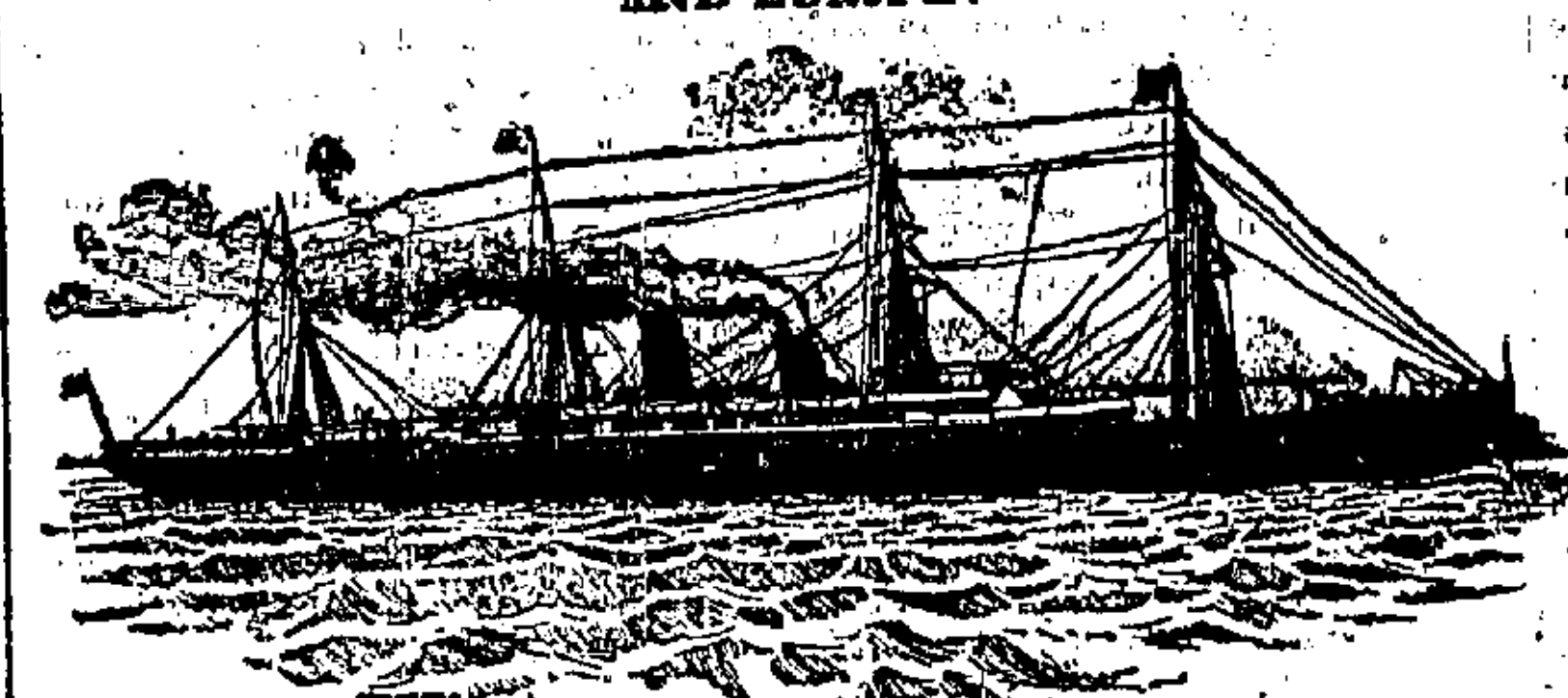
BEN' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship BEN MOHR, Captain WILHELM, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 4th June, 1906. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, May 18, 1906.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU. TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Captain	To SAIL
MONGOLIA	27,000 Gross Tons	TUESDAY	5th June, at Noon.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY	12th June, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUESDAY	19th June, at Noon.
DORIO	9,500	TUESDAY	26th June, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY	6th July, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	TUESDAY	17th July, at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	TUESDAY	24th July, at Noon.
COPTIC	9,000	FRIDAY	3rd Aug., at Noon.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY	10th Aug., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	FRIDAY	17th Aug., at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIP: Yokohama to San Francisco, via KOREA, 18,000 tons, September 16-27th 1905, 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes. San Francisco to Honolulu, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 18th-20th 1905, 4 days, 19 hours. San Francisco to Yokohama, via SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en route, August 16th-18th 1905, 18 days, 13 hours. Yokohama to San Francisco, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd 1905, 10 days, 10 hours and 23 minutes.

THE P. M. Steamship MONGOLIA will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 190

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

PREPARING FOR THE CEREMONY.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay).

London, May 24.

Preparations for the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Ena of Batterburg are nearing completion.

The ceremony will be attended by an extraordinary number of special Embassies with large staffs, it being estimated that eleven hundred will be present.

There has been a regular stream of foreigners pouring into Madrid of late and the Spanish capital is now crowded.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave England for Paris on Saturday, where they will be received by President Fallieres.

From Paris the Prince and Princess of Wales go direct to Madrid.

SIR LIANG CHENG.

DEIRES TO RETIRE FROM WASHINGTON.

(Chinese Mail's Correspondent.)

Peking, May 24.

Sir Liang Cheng, K. C. M. G., Chinese Minister at Washington, has communicated with the Wai-wu-pu requesting, as his term of office is about to expire, that he be relieved.

The Wai-wu-pu memorialised the Throne on the subject and suggested that Sir Liang Cheng should be retained in Washington pending the settlement of the Exclusion Treaty and the work of relief in San Francisco.

The Memorial was approved by the Throne.

(Sir Liang Cheng is a native of Kwangtung province and was First Secretary to Queen Victoria's Jubilee Mission in 1897, when he obtained the honour of knighthood. He was later a Director of the Kaiping Mines, and subsequently went to Germany as First Secretary to Prince Olm's Mission in July 1901. He was appointed Minister to the United States and Peru in October, 1902—Ed., C.M.)

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Banquetted.

London, May 23.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney has given a banquet to the Japanese Officers, at which Lord Northcote and Admiral Rawson were present, and the most cordial speeches delivered.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr Chamberlain and the Premier.

London, May 23.

A scene has occurred in the House of Commons, arising out of a passage of arms between Mr Chamberlain and Mr Macnamara in connection with the Education Bill.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman intervened, and asked Mr Chamberlain if he doubted Mr Macnamara's veracity; but Mr Chamberlain refused to take lessons from the Premier, whose interference he declared was an impertinence.

An uproar ensued, and the Chairman refused to rule Mr Chamberlain out of order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SOLDIER'S GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of "The China Mail.")

Sir,—I am writing these few lines concerning an article which appeared in the C.M.P. of the 24th instant, about the grievance of the soldiers of the Peak Tramway. In one part of the article it complained bitterly that resident had to jostle with dirty coolies, soldiers, etc., on occasions when the trams were out of order. I think it is a shame that British soldiers should be written about in so degrading a manner. It seems very hard for England's backbone to be put on a par with dirty coolies, and it appears to my mind that a soldier is not thought much of in Hongkong. But if trouble occurred, and Mr. Atkins' services were required, it would be as Kipling puts it, "Tommy this and Tommy that, and Tommy how are you?" instead of degrading him in the way that the C. O. M. P. has done in the Peak Tramway affair.

I hope you will give this mischievous space in your valuable journal to Yours, etc., R. B. BROWN.

Hongkong, May 25.

tended to convey that his horses might, if they kept their powder dry and learnt to hit somewhere within a thousand yards of the object aimed at, attain to the privilege of wearing apparel which would put that coat of Joseph's which caused so much trouble in Old Testament time utterly and entirely in the shade.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The German Mail of the 25th April was delivered in London on the 23rd May.

The death is announced from Singapore of "Baby" Smith, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who was known here as an amateur pugilist. He died after a week's illness. Smith beat Newman in Hongkong and Christie (as a foul) in Singapore.

Another Typhoon.

Mr Amos P. Wilder, American Consul General, sends us the following Typhoon Warning from Manila Observatory, 2.30 o'clock a.m.: "Typhoon east of Samar Island, approaching at present."

Home Cricket.

The Home Cricket season is now well under way. Notts beat the M. C. C. by 44 runs; Lancashire beat Leicestershire by one run; Surrey beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 214 runs; and the M. C. C. defeated Yorkshire by 40 runs.

Probable Settlement.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before His Lordship Sir Francis Figgott (Chief Justice) the case in which the La Tuen Bank sued Lai Wai Tung and Li Ki Tong, for \$24,334.61, was adjourned pending settlement. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., appeared on behalf of the first defendant, while Mr. M. W. Shale represented the plaintiff.

American Divorce Laws.

Our Paris correspondent, writing under date April 24, remarks that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States annulling divorces that have been too easily pronounced is causing dismay and fear in the American Colony. The decision will have a far-reaching effect, especially as to the legitimacy of children born after the marriage of divorcees, and will effect those divorcees who have married into English and French titled families. There is likely to be some remarkable complications in these cases with respect to the succession of their children to the titles.

Trouble in Oman.

Bombay, May 5th, 1.15 p.m.—Reliable advices states that trouble is brewing on the Oman pirate coast. Sheikh Raïd of Ras-el-Khams has an army estimated at ten to twelve thousand men encamped a few miles inland from Dubai; and the Beni Katibs are arrayed against him with an army nearly as strong, a few miles further inland from the Persian Gulf shore. Communications are daily exchanged between the leaders; but neither side will give way for the sake of peace, as each is convinced of his power to crush the other. The trouble arose out of a breach of faith by the Beni Katibs during a peace parley.

Monasteries in the Philippines.

Mr Pietrepoint Morgan was received in private audience by the Pope some time back, and the secrecy which clothed the object of his visit roused considerable curiosity. It has now transpired that he was negotiating with respect to the payment of France 30,000,000 as an indemnity for the suppression of the Monasteries and confiscation of their goods in the Philippines. The Dominican was the principal order and they have re-entered Spain, where they are living at the expense of the country. The major portion of the indemnity should have gone to that Order but it is affirmed that Cardinal Merry del Val, with the approval of the Pope, has reserved France 30,000,000 for the use of the Holy See.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 25th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer over the Loochoos and W. Japan, and fallen over N.E. Japan and the E. and N. coasts of China. The high pressure areas over Central Japan and pressure apparently remains low over the N.W. part of the China Sea. E. winds decreasing in force may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast: Strong but decreasing E. winds; equally, showry.

Astounding Charge.

I believe the influence of English, American, and European society, as D. Graham Phillips, in "Arms," New York.

British Socialism.

The wildest anticipations of the British Socialists have been surpassed by the actual growth of the movement in Great Britain.—E. R. Pease, in "Neue Gesellschaft," Berlin.

AN AMERICAN REMEDY.

There is probably no medicine more famous in the United States than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has been in general use for over thirty years and each successive epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery during this time has tested its merit and proved its superiority over all similar preparations. The reliability and prompt cure of this remedy have won for it the confidence of many physicians who often prescribe it in their practice. No case has ever yet been reported where its use has failed to give relief. This remedy is for sale in this city by all chemists and storekeepers.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture &c., at No. 18, Gage St., 3rd Floor.
Noon—Auction of Karaitu Unsecured Coal at Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 26-50, Yau-mat.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, &c., at Mr. B. R. Rayer's Residence, No. 6, Orshville Road, Kowloon.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Amor* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

Monday, May 28:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Government Stores, at Army Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road, East.
Noon—Auction of Leasehold Property, at Messrs Hughes & Hought's Sales Rooms.
Goods per *Amor* not cleared at 5 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

Tuesday, May 29:—
10 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Naval and Victualling Stores, at H. M. Naval Yard.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, at No. 15, Morrison Hill Gap.

Wednesday, May 30:—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of 'Star' Ferry Co., Ltd., at City Hall.
5.15 p.m.—Meeting of V.R.O. at Kowloon.
Goods per *Nippon* undelivered after this date will be landed.

Monday, June 11:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property, at Messrs Hughes & Hought's Sales Rooms.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906.

THE DANGER IN NUMBERS.

Just now Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is realising that the adage that there is safety in numbers does not always apply with exactitude to politics. On the other hand, it is pretty generally recognised that an unwieldy majority is more difficult to manage than a compact little body which manages to retain office by unitedly working for one purpose and subordinating all side issues to that one consideration. Poor Sir Henry has got behind him one of the most "awkward squads" which ever surprised Westminster. Those who go to make up his majority have a very poor kind of cohesion among themselves and, in fact, some of the sections hate their nominal comrades with a hatred as intense as that that they feel towards the Tories. The Education Bill is putting the first strain upon the badly constructed Liberal machine. This measure is regarded by Liberals of the old type with almost as much distrust as is avowedly felt for it by the Conservatives. The Bill, it is feared, is the first step towards the abolition of state acknowledged religion, in other words towards irreligion. It is not to be expected that any man, however Liberal he might be politically, could contemplate being forced to support such a measure with anything like equanimity. The dissenters, seeing in the Bill a promise of getting even with the Established Church, for which they have anything but an affectionate regard, were certain to offer the most determined opposition to anything in the way of compromise. There has been some extraordinary grouping of seats since Mr. Birrell brought in his Education Bill. Though there is not and could not be any formal alliance between the Church of England and the Catholic Church, their interests are identical in this crisis, and they are, in reality, fighting against an innovation which would strike each of them a blow from which they might never recover. On the other side the Nonconformists, those possessors of a conscience that is so sensitive that it quivers with indignation when His Majesty the King wins a horse race, find themselves informally allied with sections which deride religion of any kind. Many of the Labour Party come within this latter category. They hold that religion stands for the maintenance of things as they are, not as idealists dream they ought to be; and consequently before they can establish the New Millennium they consider it necessary to abolish religion altogether. For the moment they find it desirable to ally themselves with the Nonconformists, and the latter apparently can receive this tainted support in the attack upon the Established Church without feeling uncomfortable twinges of that tender

PARIS TOILET CO.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Under Connaught House.

JUST RECEIVED

ANTISEPTIC BLOC.

NO more PIMPLES or IRRITATION after SHAVING, this preparation will be found very useful for Gentlemen who shave themselves.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHAVING, etc., TAKEN BY THE MONTH.

ALL KINDS OF HAIR WORK DONE.

Hongkong, April 25, 1906.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

SOOTER WHISKY.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

From this date the Prices of our Popular

Brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as under:—

Per Case of 1 Doz.

A.—Thorne's Blend ... \$11.00

B.—Glenorchy, a fine

Soda Whisky ... 11.40

C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet

(a fine peaty flavoured

Whisky) ... 12.50

D.—H.K.D. Blend of

the Finest Old Malt

Scotch Whiskies ... 14.00

E BLEND

The Popular Whisky

in the Far East ... 15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The

discount of FIVE PER CENT previously

allowed on our Whiskies ceases from this

date.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, May 17, 1906.

DRINK - - -

THE ONLY GENUINE

'TANSAN'

WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF

J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS

which are unpalatable and sometimes dangerous.

Per Case of 48 Pints ... \$8.50

Per Dozen Pints ... \$1.70

Per Case of 100 Splis. ... \$8.00

Per Dozen Splis. ... \$1.10

TANSAN GINGER ALE.

Experts Testify That

TANSAN MARKS THE MOST WHOLESOME AND PALATABLE

GINGER ALE

IN THE WORLD

Per Case 48 Pints ... \$7.75

Per Dozen Pints ... 1.95

Per Case 50 Splis. ... 5.95

Per Dozen Splis. ... 1.30

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

LADIES'

Ba thing

Costumes.

Comfortable,

Smart and

Useful

Garments,

at

Reasonable Prices.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

The SAVOY, LIMITED.

LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESSMAKING.

TRIMMED HATS

15 per cent off.

PARASOLS

25 per cent.

ALL PRICES

Marked in Plain Figures.

THE SAVOY, Ltd.

TO SMOKERS.

IT is a well-known fact, admitted by the EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS themselves, that Cigarettes imported from Egypt are made from TURKISH TOBACCO, which is subject to a heavy Import Duty in Egypt. Hongkong being a Free Port tobacco can be imported free of duty.

Two Good Reasons why it is advantageous to Smoke Egyptian Cigarettes.

1.—Cheapness of my Cigarettes compared to imported cigarettes, owing to tobacco being admitted duty-free into Hongkong, and that you are buying direct from the Manufacturer, doing away with middlemen's profits.

2.—Freshness of my Cigarettes, as they are made daily for each day's consumption, which makes it impossible to have an old stock of Cigarettes, as is very likely with imported Cigarettes.

The following is a list of my Cigarettes made from the Best Turkish Tobacco at from 40% to 60% cheaper than imported cigarettes of equal quality.

NAME	SIZE	ALCOHOL IN BOXES OF	PRICE PER 100
Great Britain, largest	50	50 & 100	\$4.50
Yenus, large	50 & 100		3.00
Hongkong Club (cork tipped), large	50 & 100		3.00
Admiral, gold	100		2.50
Princess, gold	100		2.00
Tipped (ladies), small	100		2.00
Flor de Oriente, with tubes (ladies), small	100		2.00
Military (gold tipped), medium	100		2.00
Germania, medium	100		1.80
Paris, small	100		1.50
The Peak Tramway, medium	100		1.50
Emperor of China (gold tipped), medium	100		1.20
Lusitania, medium	100		1.00

We also make cheap cigarettes of second-grade Turkish Tobacco at \$8.00 per 1000.

Minimum Quantity sold—1,000.

To Messrs, Clubs, Hotels and all large Buyers, Special Terms are allowed.

T. E. P. SPYROPULOS,

9, Beaconsfield Arcade,

(OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL).

HONGKONG.

